SSC 24-2

New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

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Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped by one-tenth of a percentage point in October 1990, according to estimates released by New Mexico Department of Labor Secretary Paul Garcia. The October rate was 5.5 percent, down from both the 5.6 percent of September 1990 and the 5.9 percent of October 1989, and again very close to the national rate. The number of unemployed in New Mexico has declined by 900 from September and 3,200 from one year ago. The number of New Mexicans filing claims for unemployment insurance, now at about 1,400 per week, is gradually increasing, indicating that the four year decline in the unemployment rate may soon cease. By comparison, the nation's jobless rate has been on the increase since early this year. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 5.4 percent in October, up by four-tenths of a point from one year ago.

Total employment in New Mexico, as measured by the household survey, was down by 2,300 or 0.3 percent over the last twelve months. The statewide employment growth rate has been sliding since January 1990, when it was a positive 3.3 percent.

Based on the monthly employer survey, New Mexico's non-agricultural wage and salary employment increased by a largely seasonal 1,100 during October. Nine hundred of these jobs were in the service-producing sector and were the result of additional employees at public schools (+1,700) and universities (+1,100) as the new school year gets into full swing. On the other hand, closing of the State Fair in Albuquerque and completion of decennial census-taking activities and summer youth programs offset some of the university increase and also resulted in a 200 job loss in federal government. Other monthly losers in the service producing sector were: 1) services division (-500), caused largely by the loss of seasonal jobs in amusement and recreational services and in lodging, 2) finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) division (-200), the result of continued depressed business conditions in the real estate market, and 3) trade division (-600), brought about by the loss of seasonal jobs in building materials and garden supplies and in eating and drinking. The goods-producing sector of New Mexico's economy added 200 new jobs in October, with increased activity in mining, specifically in oil and gas extraction (attributable to the recent surge

(Continued on Page 18)

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	699,800	701,600	705,300	-1,800	-5,500
Employment	661,200	662,100	663,500	- 900	-2,300
Unemployment	38,600	39,500	41,800	- 900	-3,200
Rate	5.5%	5.6%	5.9%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM OCT 1990	REVISED SEP 1990	REVISED OCT 1989	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1990	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	573,400	572,300	570,600	1,100	2,800
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	88,000	87,800	89,900	200	-1,900
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	485,400	484,500	480,700	900	4,700
MINING	14,700	14,600	14,900	100	-200
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	-200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,500	8,400	8,600	100	-100
CONSTRUCTION	29,200	29,200	31,600	0	-2,400
MANUFACTURING	44,100	44,000	43,400	100	700
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	29,000	28,800	-100	100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,200	6,100	5,600	100	600
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,400	5,300	-100	0
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,300	12,400	-100	-200
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,200	15,000	14,600	200	600
Food & Kindred Products	5,700	5,600	5,100	100	600
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,800	0	-200
Other Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,800	6,700	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,600	28,600	29,400	0	-800
TRANSPORTATION	14,300	14,300	14,400	0	-100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,900	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,200	7,200	7,100	0	100
Other Transportation	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,300	14,300	15,000	0	-700
Communication	6,100	6,100	6,500	0	-400
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,500	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,000	135,600	135,700	-600	-700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,500	24,500	200	200
Durable Goods	14,200	14,100	14,000	100	200
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,400	10,500	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	110,300	111,100	111,200	-800	-900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,400	13,200	13,700	200	-300
Food Stores	15,100	15,200	15,200	-100	-100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	14,200	14,400	-100	-300
Apparel & Accessories	5,300	5,300	5,600	0	-300
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	41,500	42,300	41,000	-800	500
Miscellaneous Retail	12,100	12,100	12,500	0	-400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,200	26,400	26,700	-200	-500
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,700	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Real Estate	5,500	5,700	5,900	-200	-400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
SERVICES	143,300	143,800	139,900	-500	3,400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,200	12,500	11,700	-300	500
Personal Services	6,100	6,000	5,600	100	500
Business Services	19,100	19,300	19,000	-200	100
Health Services	34,400	34,400	33,200	0	1,200
Legal Services	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0
Educational Services	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
Social Services	8,700	8,600	8,500	100	200
Membership Organizations	11,300	11,300	11,200	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	23,500	23,600	23,600	-100	-100
Other Services	17,200	17,500	16,500	-300	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,300	150,100	149,000	2,200	3,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,800	32,000	31,100	-200	700
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,500	118,100	117,900	2,400	2,600
State Government 2/	54,100	53,400	53,300	700	800
Universities	25,100	24,000	24,700	1,100	400
Local Government	66,400	64,700	64,600	1,700	1,800
Schools	41,300	39,600	39,900	1,700	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

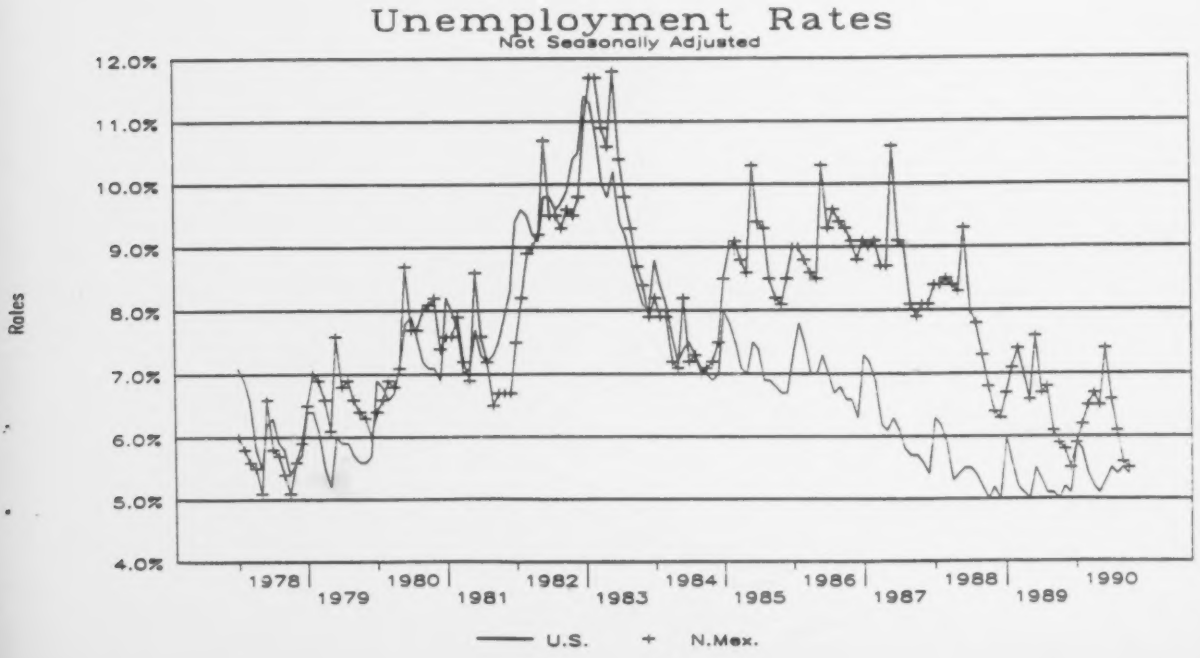
Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in October 1990, down one-tenth of a percentage point from both month ago and year ago rates of 4.7%. Albuquerque's October unemployment rate is nine-tenths of a percentage point lower than the statewide rate and has been below the statewide rate for most of the past decade. The household survey methodology continues to show a declining labor force in the Albuquerque area - the estimates have shown negative year-ago movement for eight of the last ten months.

Total employment in Albuquerque, as measured by the household survey, continues to be lower than 1989 levels. The employer survey-based employment measure, listed in detail on page 4, contrasts somewhat with the household survey by showing yearly employment gains; however, the gains are very small.

Looking at the employer survey-based estimates for October, the Albuquerque area registered a minor decrease in payroll employment over the month. A small seasonal drop in construction jobs, a defense-related cutback in durable goods manufacturing, and the layoff of contracted security personnel at the end of the State Fair combined to produce the over-the-month decline. Eating and drinking places employment showed unexpected strength by holding steady over the month; this sector buoyed up the entire trade division, which normally records a sizeable September-to-October job loss.

On a year-to-year basis, Albuquerque shows a gain of only 900 jobs, or a four-tenths of a percent growth rate. This marks the fourth consecutive month of annual growth below one percent. Services and government have been the only consistently strong performers among the industry divisions; but two-thirds of the increase recorded in these two divisions is offset by the loss of construction jobs. Construction recorded an over-the-year drop of ten percent in July 1990; and this figure has been in the mid-teens since then. Also, manufacturing employment, which was recording sizeable gains in 1988 and early 1989, has hovered just at or slightly below year-ago levels for the past nine months.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	263,700	264,400	268,800	- 700	-5,100
Employment	251,600	252,000	256,100	- 400	-4,500
Unemployment	12,100	12,400	12,700	- 300	- 600
Rate	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM OCT 1990	REVISED SEP 1990	REVISED OCT 1989	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1990	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	244,800	245,000	243,900	-200	900
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	33,400	33,600	35,700	-200	-2,300
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	211,400	211,400	208,200	0	3,200
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	12,200	12,300	14,300	-100	-2,100
MANUFACTURING	21,100	21,200	21,300	-100	-200
Durable Goods	14,800	14,900	15,300	-100	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,600	12,700	0	-100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,200	61,200	60,900	0	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,700	14,800	14,700	-100	0
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,600	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5,100	5,200	5,100	-100	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,500	46,400	46,200	100	300
General Merchandise Stores	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	0
Food Stores	5,200	5,200	5,400	0	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	18,300	18,300	17,900	0	400
Other Retail Trade	12,700	12,700	12,600	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,100	14,200	100	0
Depository Institutions	4,400	4,300	4,700	100	-300
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,800	4,500	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	72,700	73,000	71,000	-300	1,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	4,000	3,700	-100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,700	2,600	100	200
Business Services	11,900	12,100	11,300	-200	600
Health Services	16,300	16,300	15,800	0	500
Social Services	3,700	3,600	3,600	100	100
Membership Organizations	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	17,000	17,000	-100	-100
Other Services	13,800	13,900	13,700	-100	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,700	50,500	49,400	200	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,600	13,600	13,400	0	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	37,100	36,900	36,000	200	1,100
State Government 2/	15,000	15,000	14,100	0	900
Local Government	22,100	21,900	21,900	200	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY)

The Las Cruces unemployment rate fell by three-tenths of a percentage point in October to 5.6 percent, only one-tenth of a percentage point over the statewide jobless rate. The Las Cruces unemployment rate is now four-tenths of a percentage point below one year ago. The area had experienced jobless rates above 1989 levels for six of the first seven months of this year; however, since August, the rate has run below that experienced in 1989.

Total employment is now growing at a weak, but still positive, 0.3 percent in Dona Ana County. As is the case statewide and in Albuquerque, the local economy has slowed considerably in recent months. Total employment in Dona Ana county was registering a 7.4 percent annual employment growth rate at the beginning of 1990.

Estimates based on the monthly survey of employers reveal an increase of 750, largely seasonal, payroll jobs in Las Cruces during October; and, for the third consecutive month, virtually the entire gain occurred in state and local educational institutions. As for other sectors, a solid increase in nondurable goods manufacturing resulted from seasonal hiring by food processing firms; but this gain was mostly offset by a defense-related loss in durable goods manufacturing.

While over-the-month job growth was substantial this October, it was only about two-thirds as large as the increase that occurred a year ago; so the year-to-year employment growth rate has now dropped to only eight-tenths of a percent. This is the smallest over-the-year growth rate observed for Las Cruces since August 1985. Industrial divisions such as services and government that earlier this year had been registering strong annual growth are now showing only modest growth. Other divisions such as manufacturing, finance, and transportation, communication & utilities which had previously posted modest annual increases are now showing either no growth or even job losses over the year.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	61,100	59,600	61,200	+1,500	- 100
Employment	57,700	56,100	57,500	+1,600	+ 200
Unemployment	3,400	3,500	3,700	- 100	- 300
Rate	5.6%	5.9%	6.0%		

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE AND LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES)

The Santa Fe MSA unemployment rate remained very low in October, at 3.7 percent, up somewhat from the revised September rate of 3.3 percent, but still 0.3 of a percentage point below last year's October rate. The Santa Fe rate rose a third of a point between September and October in 1989 as well, although in the two years before that there was no change over the month. Santa Fe's February 1990 rate, an all-time low, was 3.0 percent. While the preliminary October unemployment rate in Santa Fe County was 4.2% (3.7% in September), the rate in Los Alamos County was a mere 1.8% (1.6% in September). The Santa Fe MSA includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

The growth rate of household-survey employment has now bounced back up to 3.5 percent over the year, after having dipped to 2.8 percent last month. Santa Fe's employment growth rate had been at or over four percent in eight of the last ten months. Employment in Santa Fe continues to show little sign of slowing, in contrast to the state and the Albuquerque area. Both the northwest and northeast quadrants of New Mexico are burdened with higher unemployment rates (6.9% and 9.5%) than the Santa Fe MSA, although both quadrants still boast positive growth rates of 0.6% and 1.3% respectively.

Employer survey-based estimates show that almost no change occurred in payroll employment in the Santa Fe area from September to October. Small gains in state and local government jobs were nearly offset by small decreases in federal government and retail trade (primarily the food store sector). In most previous September-October periods, Santa Fe has experienced a small employment reduction.

On a year-to-year basis, the Santa Fe area continues to lead the other two MSA's and the balance-of-State by posting a solid 3.1 percent employment growth rate. Trade, services, and government are continuing to post substantial annual job growth. Manufacturing has been maintaining a level of 50 to 100 jobs above the corresponding month of 1989 all year. On the other hand, construction, which had been hovering just below year-ago levels all year, has now fallen even further behind the 1989 level.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	69,800	69,600	67,600	+ 200	+2,200
Employment	67,200	67,300	64,900	- 100	+2,300
Unemployment	2,600	2,300	2,700	+ 300	- 100
Rate	3.7%	3.3%	4.0%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1990	REVISED SEP 1990	REVISED OCT 1989	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1990	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,300	43,550	43,950	750	350
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	5,950	6,000	6,250	-50	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	38,350	37,550	37,700	800	650
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,400	2,400	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,550	3,800	50	-200
Durable Goods	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-100
Nondurable Goods	2,100	1,950	2,200	150	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,450	1,450	1,650	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,400	9,300	9,150	100	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	950	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,400	8,300	8,200	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
SERVICES	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,000	17,300	17,600	700	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	13,100	13,300	700	500
State Government 3/	7,700	7,200	7,400	500	300
Local Government	6,100	5,900	5,900	200	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1990	REVISED SEP 1990	REVISED OCT 1989	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1990	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	59,050	59,000	57,300	50	1,750
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	4,600	4,600	4,750	0	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	54,450	54,400	52,550	50	1,900
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	600	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	900	900	950	0	-50
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	450	450	500	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,250	11,350	10,850	-100	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	10,300	10,400	9,900	-100	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,300	4,300	3,900	0	400
Other Retail Trade	5,000	5,100	5,000	-100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
SERVICES	15,800	15,800	15,300	0	500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	200
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
Other Services	9,700	9,700	9,400	0	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,400	24,250	23,350	150	1,050
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,750	1,650	-50	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,500	21,700	200	1,000
State Government 4/	18,200	18,100	17,200	100	1,000
Local Government	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

4/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989
MINING	$581.95	$532.82	$523.64	44.8	42.9	43.6	12.99	12.42	12.01
CONSTRUCTION	$422.53	$458.85	$439.16	38.8	39.9	39.6	10.89	11.50	11.09
MANUFACTURING	$351.78	$360.59	$346.58	39.0	40.2	40.3	9.02	8.97	8.60
Durable Goods	$354.99	$374.24	$363.86	39.4	40.9	40.7	9.01	9.15	8.94
Nondurable Goods	$346.09	$331.35	$303.79	38.2	38.8	39.3	9.06	8.54	7.73
COMMUNICATIONS	$632.88	$621.79	$543.84	43.2	43.3	39.9	14.65	14.36	13.63
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$623.38	$625.53	$566.02	44.4	43.5	40.2	14.04	14.38	14.08
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$209.23	$211.58	$214.41	30.5	30.4	31.3	6.86	6.96	6.85
Wholesale Trade	$342.43	$341.88	$359.46	36.9	37.0	39.2	9.28	9.24	9.17
Retail Trade	$181.92	$184.73	$185.03	29.2	29.0	29.7	6.23	6.37	6.23
BANKING	$255.69	$240.83	$247.41	38.8	36.6	37.6	6.59	6.58	6.58
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989
MANUFACTURING	$354.33	$354.49	$338.30	38.1	39.3	39.2	9.30	9.02	8.63
Durable Goods	$376.75	$381.23	$353.86	38.8	39.1	38.8	9.71	9.75	9.12
Nondurable Goods	$306.24	$297.31	$299.95	36.5	39.8	40.1	8.39	7.47	7.48

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	October 1990	September 1990	October 1989	PERCENT CHANGE Sept. '90-Oct. '90	PERCENT CHANGE Oct. '89-Oct. '90
CPI-U	133.5	132.7	125.6	0.6%	6.3%
CPI-W	131.9	131.1	124.2	0.6%	6.2%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	452,600	407,100	45,500	10.1%
1976	476,000	432,000	44,000	9.2%
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1989 JAN.	673,000	627,800	45,200	6.7%
FEB.	682,500	634,200	48,300	7.1%
MAR.	691,900	640,600	51,300	7.4%
APR.	693,200	644,900	48,300	7.0%
MAY.	695,400	649,600	45,800	6.6%
JUN.	705,300	651,500	53,800	7.6%
JUL.	705,400	657,800	47,600	6.7%
AUG.	704,100	656,300	47,800	6.8%
SEP.	704,200	661,200	43,000	6.1%
OCT.	705,300	663,500	41,800	5.9%
NOV.	701,400	661,000	40,400	5.8%
DEC.	702,300	663,500	38,800	5.5%
1990 JAN.	689,200	648,700	40,500	5.9%
FEB.	694,600	651,700	42,900	6.2%
MAR.	699,700	654,000	45,700	6.5%
APR.	702,100	655,400	46,700	6.7%
MAY.	705,500	659,800	45,700	6.5%
JUN.	712,900	659,900	53,000	7.4%
JUL.	711,600	665,000	46,600	6.5%
AUG.	706,100	663,300	42,800	6.1%
SEP.	701,600	662,100	39,500	5.6%
Prel. OCT.	699,800	661,200	38,600	5.5%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1,800	-900	-900	-0.1
YEAR AGO	-5,500	-2,300	-3,200	-0.4
2 YRS. AGO	8,200	16,900	-8,700	-1.3
3 YRS. AGO	14,000	29,800	-15,800	-2.4
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.3%	-0.1%	-2.3%	
YEAR AGO	-0.8%	-0.3%	-7.7%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.2%	2.6%	-18.4%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.0%	4.7%	-29.0%	

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	93,775	85,847	7,928	8.5%
1976	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7%
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1989 JAN.	122,095	114,786	7,309	6.0%
FEB.	121,906	115,023	6,883	5.6%
MAR.	122,223	115,844	6,378	5.2%
APR.	122,576	116,347	6,229	5.1%
MAY.	123,196	117,039	6,156	5.0%
JUN.	125,569	118,719	6,850	5.5%
JUL.	126,238	119,502	6,736	5.3%
AUG.	125,444	119,092	6,352	5.1%
SEP.	123,828	117,498	6,330	5.1%
OCT.	124,416	118,194	6,222	5.0%
NOV.	124,664	118,168	6,495	5.2%
DEC.	123,998	117,698	6,300	5.1%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,790	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	241	338	-96	-0.1
YEAR AGO	604	105	500	0.4
2 YRS. AGO	2,520	1,999	522	0.3
3 YRS. AGO	4,320	4,399	-78	-0.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.2%	0.3%	-1.4%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	0.1%	8.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.1%	1.7%	8.4%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.6%	3.9%	-1.1%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990 STATE	SEPTEMBER 1990 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1990 RATE	1989 STATE	SEPTEMBER 1989 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1989 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.0%	WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.6%
ALABAMA	2	7.5%	MICHIGAN	2	7.5%
MISSISSIPPI	3	7.1%	MISSISSIPPI	3	7.2%
LOUISIANA	4	7.0%	ALABAMA	4	6.7%
MICHIGAN	5	6.9%	LOUISIANA	4	6.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	6.8%	TEXAS	6	6.3%
ARKANSAS	7	6.7%	ALASKA	6	6.3%
GEORGIA	8	6.6%	ARKANSAS	8	6.2%
ILLINIOS	9	6.5%	NEW MEXICO	9	6.1%
ALASKA	10	6.4%	GEORGIA	9	6.1%
TEXAS	11	6.2%	WASHINGTON	11	5.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	6.2%	WYOMING	11	5.8%
FLORIDA	11	6.2%	FLORIDA	13	5.7%
RHODE ISLAND	14	5.9%	ILLINIOS	14	5.5%
CALIFORNIA	15	5.8%	SOUTH CAROLINA	15	5.3%
MISSOURI	16	5.7%	MISSOURI	16	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	17	5.6%	ARIZONA	16	5.2%
MONTANA	17	5.6%	KENTUCKY	16	5.2%
DELAWARE	19	5.5%	NEW YORK	16	5.2%
NEW YORK	19	5.5%	OREGON	20	5.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21	5.4%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21	5.0%
OREGON	22	5.3%	NEVADA	21	5.0%
TENNESSEE	23	5.2%	CALIFORNIA	21	5.0%
KENTUCKY	23	5.2%	OKLAHOMA	21	5.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	5.2%	OHIO	25	4.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	26	5.1%	INDIANA	25	4.9%
OKLAHOMA	26	5.1%	MONTANA	25	4.9%
CONNECTICUT	26	5.1%	TENNESSEE	28	4.6%
ARIZONA	26	5.1%	COLORADO	29	4.4%
NEW JERSEY	30	5.0%	MASSACHUSETTS	30	4.3%
INDIANA	31	4.9%	NEW JERSEY	30	4.3%
OHIO	32	4.8%	IOWA	32	4.2%
VERMONT	33	4.6%	UTAH	32	4.2%
MINNESOTA	34	4.5%	RHODE ISLAND	32	4.2%
WYOMING	34	4.5%	MINNESOTA	32	4.2%
MARYLAND	34	4.5%	KANSAS	36	4.0%
IDAHO	34	4.5%	PENNSYLVANIA	36	4.0%
KANSAS	38	4.3%	IDAHO	36	4.0%
NEVADA	38	4.3%	WISCONSIN	36	4.0%
VIRGINIA	38	4.3%	NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.0%
UTAH	41	4.2%	VIRGINIA	41	3.9%
WASHINGTON	41	4.2%	SOUTH DAKOTA	42	3.8%
MAINE	43	4.1%	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	3.8%
IOWA	44	3.9%	CONNECTICUT	42	3.8%
COLORADO	44	3.9%	MARYLAND	45	3.7%
WISCONSIN	46	3.5%	NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	3.4%	MAINE	47	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	3.4%	DELAWARE	47	3.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.3%	VERMONT	49	3.2%
HAWAII	50	2.8%	NEBRASKA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.1%	HAWAII	51	2.0%

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER NEEDS

A new statistical program is being established in New Mexico to improve agricultural education and economic development. A current employer survey known as Occupational Employment Statistics will be expanded to anticipate the needs of employers in the agricultural sector to the year 2000. This will help students become aware of the skills they will need to be marketable. This program helps identify current worker skill requirements in New Mexico and provides better forecasts of future trends for use by Department of Education agricultural programs, Future Farmers of America, and other training programs.

An important part of this program is a survey of current employment. Surveys were recently sent out to 1000 farmers, ranchers, veterinarians, landscapers and other people involved in the agricultural community. The names of those businesses to receive the survey were compiled using New Mexico Department of Labor records and U.S. Department of Agricultural Statistics records. A random sampling was picked from these names. All replies to the survey are confidential and all information will be combined so that no exact employment figures will be released.

In order to get a complete picture of employment in each sector of the agricultural community, four different surveys were used. The first survey was sent to 782 businesses involved in the agricultural production of crops and/or livestock. This area contains the majority of the agricultural employment in New Mexico. The second survey was sent to 35 organizations involved in forestry services and/or soil preparation for crops. The third survey was sent to 96 businesses working in the veterinarian and other animal services area, and a fourth survey was sent to 87 employers in the landscape and horticulture services sector.

Three other sections of this project are: 1) A short term hiring survey which was included in all packets. This survey will be used to get a quick view of the agricultural community's needs; 2) The gathering and classifying of all organizations involved with the agribusiness sector; and 3) A study of the farm labor contractors and their contribution to the overall agricultural picture.

A general time table for the survey is as follows: The completion of the survey is scheduled for Spring 1991; the gathering and classifying of the agribusiness sector should also be completed in the Spring of 1991; the short term hiring survey should be done in late Spring 1991; and the projections and final product, to be called "New Mexico Agricultural Manpower Needs to 2000," should be completed in Fall 1991. For more information contact Jolene Slowen at (505) 841-8469.

MONTHLY LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - October 1990

(News releases referred to in this section are available from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington D.C. 20212 - Phone 202-523-1913)

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On November 2, 1990 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment showed further weakness in October as nonfarm payroll employment fell slightly due to large job losses in construction and manufacturing that were only partly offset by gains in the services classification. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, was again 5.6 percent this month while the civilian worker rate was also unchanged at 5.7 percent (both seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.3% in the second quarter and 5.6% in the third quarter of 1990.

Private sector employment, as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 68,000 in October, following a (revised) decline of 52,000 in September. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, fell by 219,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, eliminating the increase of 201,00 that took place between August and September. After declining seasonally in each of the months since June with household-survey employment had shown an inexplicable increase between August and September.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point to 62.7 percent in October. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 124.784 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.2 percent, were down over the month, after seasonal adjustment, which seems to be consistent with the general pattern of indicators. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 636,000.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 4,000 in October to a seasonally adjusted level of 7.073 million as the civilian worker unemployment remained unchanged at 5.7 percent. Prior to July, when the national unemployment began to rise, the jobless rate had fluctuated around 5.3 percent for nearly two years.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for October shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 5.1 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 4.9 percent while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 0.7 of a percentage point to 16.2 percent.

The October unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was down by 0.3 percentage point from 12.1 percent to 11.8 percent, the same level as in August and the rate for Hispanics was down six-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 8.1 percent from 8.7 percent the month before (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by one-tenth of a point to 4.9 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 187,000 in October to 117,711,000, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio dropped by two-tenths of a point to 62.4 percent. The civilian labor force (124.784 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) were down by 183,000 and 0.1 of a percentage point respectively.

The median duration of unemployment was down by one-fifth of a week in October to 6.0 weeks - it was 5.0 weeks in October of 1989. The mean duration of unemployment was down by 0.6 of a week to 11.9 in October - this measure has increased by only one-fifth of a week from October 1989. About 1.581 million (22.4 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in October.

The proportion of the unemployed who lost their last job was 49.8 in October, virtually unchanged from the previous month but up by 4.3 percentage points from last October. Job losers totaled 3.533 million in October.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 835,000 in the third quarter of 1990, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Payroll employment exhibited further weakness in October, edging down by 68,000 to 110,493 and temporary census workers accounted for very little of that increase. Substantial job losses reported in construction, manufacturing and retail trade more than offset gains in services and state and local government. Total nonfarm employment decreased by almost 70,000 in October to a level of 110.493 million after seasonal adjustment.

The number of factory jobs fell by 60,000 in October, after seasonal adjustment. Manufacturing has lost 580,000 jobs since its peak in January, with 175,00 of that loss occurring in the last three months. Durable goods industries continue to account for most of the decline, as transportation equipment, fabricated metals, electronic equipment, lumber, furniture all lost jobs in October.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment fell by 80,000 in October, a decline that was widespread across the industry, as losses in the last five months total over 185,000. Employment was little changed in mining overall despite a slight increase in oil and gas extraction over the month.

Within the service-producing sector, only a few industries provided job growth in October. The services industry added 95,000 since September. Health services added 60,000 jobs over the month and has accounted for almost 60% of job growth over the year. Local government grew by 31,000 in October and has increased by 311,00 over the past year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer continued to represent 1.3 percent of the civilian labor force as they had in August and September. Job losers represented 2.8 percent (up one-tenth of a point since August) of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years and older were 4.4 percent (down, by one-tenth of a point) of the civilian labor force 25 years and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 5.5 percent, up again this month, from 5.4 percent last month and 5.2 percent in August. A variant unemployment rate accounting for involuntary part-time workers was 7.9 percent in October, up from 7.6 percent in August and 7.8 percent in September. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, w[illegible] 3 percent in the third quarter of 1990, up from 8.0 in the second quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.9 percent of the civilian labor force in the third quarter of last year.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

Personal income in the state of New Mexico rose by 1.3 percent in the second quarter of 1990, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. New Mexico ranked 19th among states in the growth rate of personal income for the second quarter. New Mexico's increase in the April-June quarter was the same as the national average. The Commerce Department said that the Southwest region, which is made up of Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas as well as New Mexico, also posted 1.3 percent growth in personal income for the period. Arizona was ranked 15th, Texas 17th and Oklahoma 32nd. Income growth slowed throughout the nation, dropping from its first quarter pace of 2.1 percent. The Commerce Department defines personal income as income received by persons from all sources, less Social Security payments. This slowdown in personal income growth mirrored the picture for the economy as a whole. It had been reported earlier by the Commerce Department that the gross national product - the nation's total output of goods and services - slowed from 1.7 percent growth in the first quarter to 0.4 in the second. The Southwest region, which dropped from 1.7 percent in the first quarter to 1.3 percent in the second, reflected declines in durable goods, manufacturing payrolls, and in farm income. For the region as a whole increases in construction and in wholesale and retail trade were smaller than in the prior quarter.

The federal government agreed in mid-October to spend $14.7 million to help New Mexico state government oversee a $2.2 billion **cleanup of toxic and radioactive wastes** at the Department of Energy's four New Mexico plants. The five-year agreement expands New Mexico's role in the massive cleanup effort and gives the state the money to hire 35 people to perform the work. Fifteen of the new state Health and Environment Department employees will be based full-time at the Department of Energy (DoE) facilities in Albuquerque, Los Alamos and Carlsbad. The agreement also sets up reporting requirements for the DoE to keep state officials informed about the cleanup and details steps the state will take to monitor air and water in and around the DoE facilities. The agreement covers Los Alamos National Laboratory, which designs nuclear explosives, and Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, which designs non-nuclear parts for nuclear weapons. Also covered are the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, a Carlsbad facility proposed as the underground repository for radioactive waste generated by the nation's nuclear weapons program and the Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute, an Albuquerque laboratory that studies the health effects of breathing various toxic substances.

Gas Company of New Mexico has expanded service to several rural New Mexico communities previously dependent on propane gas. They include the village of Tijeras, east of Albuquerque; Arroyo Seco, near Española; and Upper Arroyo Hondo, north of Taos. Earlier in 1990 gas service was extended to Placitas. During 1991, Gasco plans to construct a main gas service line along north highway 14 from I-40 to Cedar Crest.

The U.S. Congress gave final approval to a spending bill for the nation's military construction projects in late October. According to a press release from New Mexico Senator Jeff Bingaman's Washington offices, the bill provides $121.636 million for **New Mexico military construction projects**, including $36 million for the transfer of the F-117 fighter wing from Tonopah, Nevada to Holloman Air Force Base. In addition, New Mexico is slated to receive funding for Holloman Air Force Base, Kirtland Air Force Base, White Sands Missile Range, Cannon Air Force Base, and various National Guard projects. Holloman will receive $3.0 million for construction improvements, while Kirtland Air Force Base is expected to receive $4.2 million. Cannon Air Force Base (CAFB) is set to receive $20.35 million to continue the expansion needed to accommodate the ongoing allocation of F-111's to CAFB. The funding for Cannon was allocated as part of the Base Closure fund, which was established in 1988 to assist in closing obsolete bases and to relocate people and equipment. National Guard projects in Portales, Española, Santa Fe, and Rio Puerco are to receive $13.037 million. The Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 1991 also includes $45 million for the Large Blast/Thermal simulator, located at the White Sands Missile Range.

Public Services Company of New Mexico (PNM) registered $5.6 million in earnings applicable to common stock for the three months ending September 30, the company announced in mid-October. The third-quarter profit was not enough to offset first-half losses of $10.6 million, leaving PNM with a net loss of about $5 million for the first nine months of 1990. In the same time period last year, the company earned $62 million.

Albuquerque Area

Charter Oak Development Co. of San Diego has completed construction of "Shops at Taylor Ranch", its third Albuquerque retail center. The 52,000 square foot, $4.5 million center is anchored by a Walgreen's drug store. During October, a Blake's Lota Burger store and a Comet Cleaner's outlet will open as the first two tenants in the $8 million Homestead Hills center, located on Albuquerque's West Side.

The **City of Albuquerque's massive experimental composting plant** located west of the Double Eagle 2 Airport is in the process of construction. According to a spokesman of the city public works department, the $6.5 million hangarlike complex should churn out its first batch of compost by summer of next year. The product will consist of sludge hauled from the city's water reclamation site in the South Valley mixed with materials such as wood chips, straw and sawdust. When fully operational, the city expects to produce about 30,000 cubic yards of compost a year.

The city of Albuquerque will meet **a projected $3.4 million revenue shortfall** without laying off employees, but the Police Department will carry several dozen vacancies, according to a budget-balancing plan announced in mid-October. The Albuquerque Police Department will cut $725,000 from its $52 million budget by delaying a training class and cutting back on vehicle purchases, according to city budget documents. The plan also includes ending a bus route in the South Valley and ending the annual bird show at the zoo. Eighteen presently vacant positions will be permanently cut throughout city hall while several departments will continue to hold open vacant positions, but no jobs will be lost.

Carlsbad Area

Wal-Mart Stores Inc. announced an expansion and remodeling for the Carlsbad store at 210 S. Canal Street. Construction will begin this month and should be completed by next spring.

Clovis Area

Construction is under way and near completion on two dairies in Curry County. The **Do-Rene Dairy**, owned by Doug Handley, is located southeast of Cannon Air Force Base. It will be completed in early October according to the contractor. The **Sunwest Dairy**, owned by Jack Kasberger, is located at the eastern end of Wilhite road. It will be operational by early January according to contractor Nels Anderson.

Deming Area

Cyprus Pinos Altos Corporation, whose parent company is Cyprus Minerals Co. of Englewood, Colorado, has reopened a 40 year old copper/zinc mill northwest of Deming. The mill was the original Asarco Groundhog unit and serviced the Groundhog mine near Bayard. The superintendent, Mike Garfield, said the operation presently employs 25 persons in permanent positions and five in temporary positions. Currently, about 400 tons of ore is trucked to the Deming mill each day.

Española Area

Building permits issued through August of 1990 indicate a sharp decline in construction compared to 1989. Current 1990 figures, almost three-quarters through the year, show construction at only $1,378,058 compared to 1989 figures of $3,266,962.

Fort Sumner Area

The **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** will be seeking bids to construct its Scientific Ballloon Facility building at Fort Sumner Municipal Airport. According to Mayor David Bailey Jr., construction will start by mid-winter. The facility, which will plan eight launches during the fall launch and recovery season, will make atmospheric studies and develop instrumentation for space shuttle flights.

Grant Area

The Cibola County Transportation Authority has decided to approve a grant proposal to begin environmental studies in the Zuni Mountains for a **proposed scenic railroad**. The county will submit a proposal to obtain part of $100,000 available from the State Transportation Authority.

Gallup Area

Fort Wingate Army Depot will close in mid-1994 instead of mid-1992. A total of 77 civilian employees will lose their jobs as a result of the closure.

Las Cruces Area

The **ongoing red chili harvest** and the beginning of the fall **lettuce and cabbage harvest** are the primary agricultural reporting activities. Also, a majority of **cotton gins** are in operation throughout the valley. However, rainy weather conditions have curtailed the chili, lettuce and cotton harvest.

The new budget for the White Sand Missile Range **Star Wars research center** was reduced to $2.9 billion from about $3.6 billion last federal fiscal year. Strategic Defense Initiative director Henry Cooper has stated that he would cut the project's budget by reducing expenditures on several research sites from $130 million in 1990 to $30 million in 1991. According to Henry Cooper, major construction activities and other large capital investments needed to execute the program plan cannot be sustained.

The **White Sands Missile Range Directorate** awarded contracts of almost $115 million to local area businesses in Federal Fiscal Year 1990. From October 1989 through September 1990, Alamogordo businesses received contracts valued at $54.7 million, Las Cruces $34.2 million, Albuquerque almost $18 million and El Paso $8.1 million. These figures do not include contracts awarded by the Corps of Engineers or the ground-based laser project near Orogrande.

The **Golden Corral Steak House** is planning to build a 430-seat restaurant in Las Cruces. Construction will begin about the middle of December with a completion date of about mid-March. Approximately 150 employees will be hired.

Las Vegas Area

According to Senator Pete Domenici, $3 million has been earmarked for continued development of the **Mora Fish Hatchery**. Senator Domenici stated the $3 million will be spent on the planning and design of the hatchery, and for land acquisition and water rights needed for the project.

Reserve Area

Stone Forest Industries Inc. announced a temporary shutdown of the Reserve lumber mill for 90 days. The layoff will result in a reduction of approximately 95 workers. According to company officials, the layoff is due to a lack of adequate timber sales.

Roswell Area

Walgreens has opened another store in Roswell and hired 25 full and part-time employees.

Santa Rosa Area

A new **McDonald's** restaurant officially opened in September,with a work force of 60 people.

Silver City Area

The **J.C. Penney** store will be closing on January 26th after being in business for about 70 years. The store employed 10 people.

Taos Area

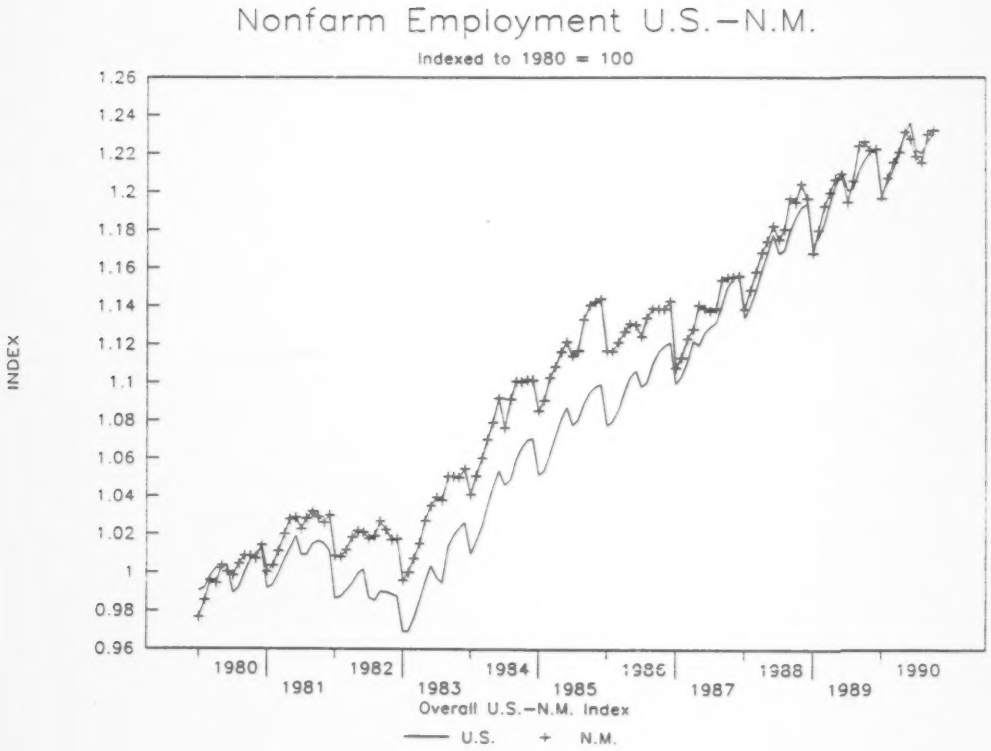
Ski Rio will not open this year because of losses incurred in the past two ski seasons. Ski Rio is located in the Carson National Forest, northeast of Questa. The ski area had been operated under the FDIC federal regulators since the federal government took it over from the Liberty Federal Savings and Loan Association.

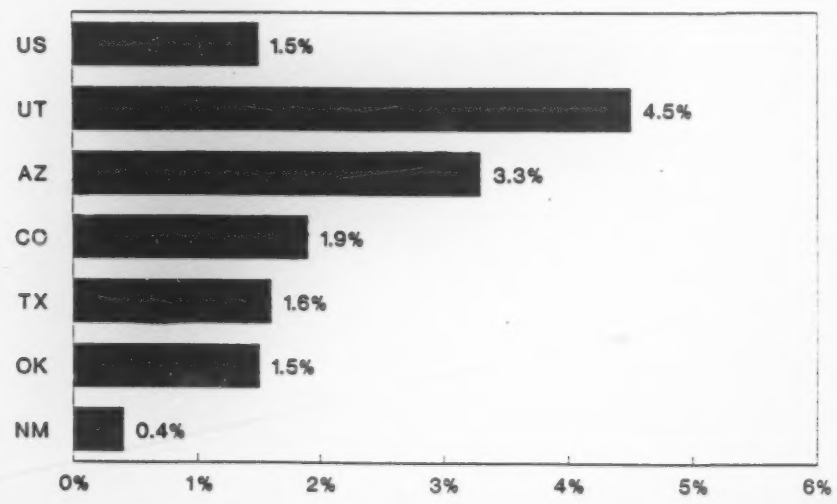
Truth or Consequences

Mountain States Mineral Enterprises of Tucson, Arizona, was selected to rebuild the mill at the **Copper Flat mine** in Sierra County. Mountain States Mineral Enterprises signed an agreement with Denver-based Gold Express Corporation, which is planning to resume operations at the mine. The mine was shut down when copper prices collapsed in the early 1980's.

Tucumcari Area

'McStop', a new concept which includes a locally owned McDonald's restaurant in conjunction with Conway Oil Company and Exxon Company, USA, was dedicated in October. McDonald's Corporation, headquartered in Oakbrook, Illinois, has begun to selectively approve key sites in certain areas of the country to be developed by their area franchises and a local oil jobber with high speed, multiproduct fueling capabilities for both passenger cars and trucks. The total investment in McStop exceeded $2 million and will include 100 full time jobs and an additional 500 seasonal employees.


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
SEPTEMBER 1989 TO (PREL.) SEPTEMBER 1990
US
1.5%
UT
4.5%
AZ
3.3%
CO
1.9%
TX
1.6%
OK
1.5%
NM
0.4%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%
6%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest

STATE	RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1989	(PREL.) SEPTEMBER 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	599.7	640.5	40.8	6.8%
IDAHO	2	381.7	399.1	17.4	4.6%
UTAH	3	705.5	736.9	31.4	4.5%
WASHINGTON	4	2089.8	2172.3	82.5	3.9%
FLORIDA	5	5286.7	5469.8	183.1	3.5%
ARIZONA	6	1461.9	1510.3	48.4	3.3%
ARKANSAS	7	907.5	932.6	25.1	2.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	1520.8	1562.3	41.5	2.7%
OREGON	9	1231.0	1263.0	32.0	2.6%
NEBRASKA	9	709.0	727.1	18.1	2.6%
OHIO	11	4877.8	4981.2	103.4	2.1%
KENTUCKY	11	1452.0	1482.4	30.4	2.1%
COLORADO	13	1479.3	1507.9	28.6	1.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	264.0	269.1	5.1	1.9%
INDIANA	13	2502.5	2550.8	48.3	1.9%
CALIFORNIA	16	12591.2	12823.7	232.5	1.8%
KANSAS	17	1079.8	1098.4	18.6	1.7%
IOWA	17	1214.5	1235.3	20.8	1.7%
HAWAII	17	502.3	510.8	8.5	1.7%
TEXAS	20	6839.9	6947.6	107.7	1.6%
MINNESOTA	21	2119.3	2152.1	32.8	1.5%
WISCONSIN	21	2262.6	2296.9	34.3	1.5%
OKLAHOMA	21	1153.7	1170.9	17.2	1.5%
VIRGINIA	21	2895.9	2938.1	42.2	1.5%
GEORGIA	25	2969.0	3007.4	38.4	1.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	26	280.0	283.0	3.0	1.1%
LOUISIANA	27	1525.2	1540.0	14.8	1.0%
MARYLAND	28	2153.2	2173.6	20.4	0.9%
ALABAMA	28	1588.8	1603.7	14.9	0.9%
MONTANA	28	297.4	300.1	2.7	0.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	616.9	622.0	5.1	0.8%
MISSISSIPPI	31	933.6	941.0	7.4	0.8%
ALASKA	33	243.7	245.4	1.7	0.7%
WYOMING	34	202.2	203.4	1.2	0.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	35	3095.9	3112.2	16.3	0.5%
ILLINIOS	35	5191.6	5218.8	27.2	0.5%
MISSOURI	37	2335.0	2345.3	10.3	0.4%
DELAWARE	37	344.1	345.4	1.3	0.4%
NEW MEXICO	37	569.7	571.8	2.1	0.4%
TENNESSEE	37	2188.3	2196.1	7.8	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	5133.5	5145.2	11.7	0.2%
NEW YORK	42	8259.7	8261.8	2.1	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	43	3719.1	3715.6	-3.5	-0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	43	683.8	683.1	-0.7	-0.1%
MICHIGAN	45	3939.9	3918.7	-21.2	-0.5%
CONNECTICUT	46	1681.6	1670.8	-10.8	-0.6%
VERMONT	47	260.5	257.3	-3.2	-1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	48	463.6	451.4	-12.2	-2.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	529.0	514.0	-15.0	-2.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	3107.5	3013.2	-94.3	-3.0%
MAINE	51	554.7	537.1	-17.6	-3.2%

(Continued from Page 1)

in the price of oil), and in food products manufacturing. There was no change in construction employment over the month.

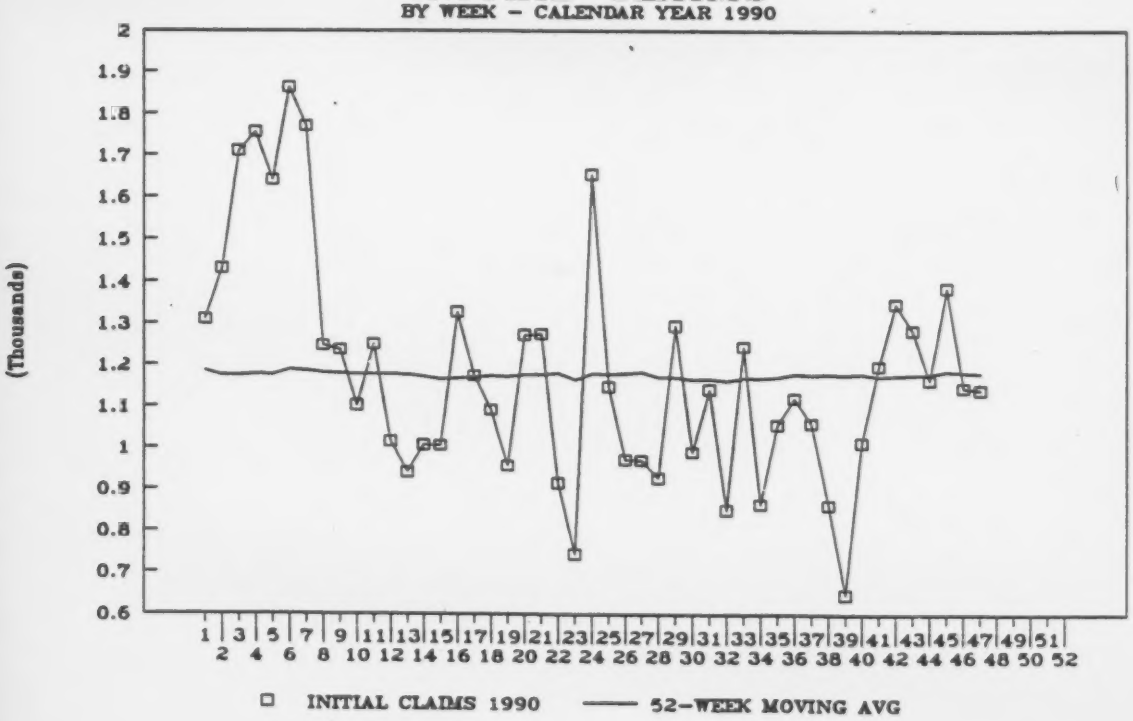
Compared to October of 1989, New Mexico's non-farm employment posted an increase of 2,800 jobs, a very modest growth rate of 0.5 percent. U.S. nonagricultural employment growth over the same period was only slightly stronger at 1.4 percent. New Mexico's goods producing sector has lost 1,900 jobs over the last twelve months, resulting from mining and construction declines of 200 and 2,400, respectively, offset somewhat by a manufacturing gain of 700 jobs. Manufacturing employment, with 1.6 percent growth, continues to contrast sharply with nationwide estimates which are showing a 2.6 percent loss over the last twelve months. Some positive signs are also beginning to show in the mining and construction estimates. Mining employment, specifically in oil and gas extraction, has increased in recent months, and construction employment is not continuing to worsen and hopefully will begin to stabilize after five years of job losses.

The service producing sector gained 4,700 jobs, showing one percent growth over the year. Major contributors were public schools and universities as well as health services, personal services, and lodging services. Unfortunately, there continue to be several service industries experiencing sizeable job losses from year ago levels. Specifically, railroad transportation, communications, utilities, several retail trade industries, along with financial institutions and real estate all are reporting fewer jobs than in 1989. In summary, employment estimates for October 1990 indicate that New Mexico's economy is still growing and in some cases out-performing the national economy, but it also suggests that State's economy is gradually weakening, following the national trend.

NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

INITIAL CLAIMS

BY WEEK - CALENDAR YEAR 1990



Source: Actuarial Research Section, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Page 1, 3, 5, and and New Mexico Labor Force Estimates on the last page but one of the New Mexico Labor Market Review

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work) - Page 2, 4, and 6 of New Mexico Labor Market Review

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-Producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-Producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1990				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,843	661,226	38,617	5.5%	701,588	662,095	39,493	5.6%	-1,745	-869	-876	-0.2%	-0.1%	-2.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,714	251,594	12,120	4.6%	264,469	252,037	12,432	4.7%	-755	-443	-312	-0.3%	-0.2%	-2.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,108	57,728	3,380	5.5%	59,604	56,100	3,504	5.9%	1,504	1,628	-124	2.5%	2.9%	-3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,822	67,205	2,617	3.7%	69,547	67,287	2,260	3.2%	275	-82	357	0.4%	-0.1%	15.8%
Catron	1,297	1,151	146	11.3%	1,329	1,159	170	12.8%	-32	-8	-24	-2.4%	-0.7%	-14.1%
Chaves	24,405	23,265	1,140	4.7%	24,305	23,071	1,234	5.1%	100	194	-94	0.4%	0.8%	-7.6%
Cibola	8,834	8,044	790	8.9%	8,626	7,836	790	9.2%	208	208	0	2.4%	2.7%	0.0%
Colfax	6,006	5,591	415	6.9%	6,185	5,751	434	7.0%	-179	-160	-19	-2.9%	-2.8%	-4.4%
Curry	17,139	16,101	1,038	6.1%	17,105	16,119	986	5.8%	34	-18	52	0.2%	-0.1%	5.3%
De Baca	929	880	49	5.3%	964	914	50	5.2%	-35	-34	-1	-3.6%	-3.7%	-2.0%
Eddy	19,589	18,419	1,170	6.0%	19,859	18,653	1,206	6.1%	-270	-234	-36	-1.4%	-1.3%	-3.0%
Grant	10,558	9,787	771	7.3%	10,546	9,696	850	8.1%	12	91	-79	0.1%	0.9%	-9.3%
Guadalupe	1,698	1,565	133	7.8%	1,702	1,557	145	8.5%	-4	8	-12	-0.2%	0.5%	-8.3%
Harding	338	296	42	12.4%	360	316	44	12.2%	-22	-20	-2	-6.1%	-6.3%	-4.5%
Hidalgo	2,825	2,664	161	5.7%	2,916	2,746	170	5.8%	-91	-82	-9	-3.1%	-3.0%	-5.3%
Lea	21,355	20,448	907	4.2%	21,807	20,615	1,192	5.5%	-452	-167	-285	-2.1%	-0.8%	-23.9%
Lincoln	6,406	6,065	341	5.3%	6,953	6,624	329	4.7%	-547	-559	12	-7.9%	-8.4%	3.6%
Luna	6,201	5,692	509	8.2%	6,262	5,697	565	9.0%	-61	-5	-56	-1.0%	-0.1%	-9.9%
McKinley	18,529	16,988	1,541	8.3%	18,745	17,132	1,613	8.6%	-216	-144	-72	-1.2%	-0.8%	-4.5%
Mora	1,106	883	223	20.2%	1,092	899	193	17.7%	14	-16	30	1.3%	-1.8%	15.5%
Otero	18,785	17,550	1,235	6.6%	18,930	17,740	1,190	6.3%	-145	-190	45	-0.8%	-1.1%	3.8%
Quay	4,649	4,346	303	6.5%	4,743	4,418	325	6.9%	-94	-72	-22	-2.0%	-1.6%	-6.8%
Rio Arriba	13,090	11,746	1,344	10.3%	13,145	11,744	1,401	10.7%	-55	2	-57	-0.4%	0.0%	-4.1%
Roosevelt	8,103	7,836	267	3.3%	7,979	7,751	228	2.9%	124	85	39	1.6%	1.1%	17.1%
Sandoval	29,553	27,972	1,581	5.3%	29,854	28,223	1,631	5.5%	-301	-251	-50	-1.0%	-0.9%	-3.1%
San Juan	34,484	32,121	2,363	6.9%	34,441	31,909	2,532	7.4%	43	212	-169	0.1%	0.7%	-6.7%
San Miguel	9,463	8,685	778	8.2%	9,570	8,841	729	7.6%	-107	-156	49	-1.1%	-1.8%	6.7%
Sierra	2,748	2,621	127	4.6%	2,827	2,712	115	4.1%	-79	-91	12	-2.8%	-3.4%	10.4%
Socorro	5,912	5,539	373	6.3%	5,783	5,460	323	5.6%	129	79	50	2.2%	1.4%	15.5%
Taos	9,613	8,288	1,325	13.8%	9,746	8,393	1,353	13.9%	-133	-105	-28	-1.4%	-1.3%	-2.1%
Torrance	3,817	3,567	250	6.5%	3,907	3,641	266	6.8%	-90	-74	-16	-2.3%	-2.0%	-6.0%
Union	1,898	1,828	70	3.7%	1,999	1,905	94	4.7%	-101	-77	-24	-5.1%	-4.0%	-25.5%
Valencia	15,869	14,761	1,108	7.0%	16,288	15,149	1,139	7.0%	-419	-388	-31	-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1990				REVISED OCTOBER 1989				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,843	661,226	38,617	5.5%	705,297	663,532	41,765	5.9%	-5,454	-2,306	-3,148	-0.8%	-0.3%	-7.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,714	251,594	12,120	4.6%	268,782	256,079	12,703	4.7%	-5,068	-4,485	-583	-1.9%	-1.8%	-4.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,108	57,728	3,380	5.5%	61,213	57,527	3,686	6.0%	-105	201	-306	-0.2%	0.3%	-8.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,822	67,205	2,617	3.7%	67,634	64,902	2,732	4.0%	2,188	2,303	-115	3.2%	3.5%	-4.2%
Catron	1,297	1,151	146	11.3%	1,268	1,154	114	9.0%	29	-3	32	2.3%	-0.3%	28.1%
Chaves	24,405	23,265	1,140	4.7%	24,710	23,563	1,147	4.6%	-305	-298	-7	-1.2%	-1.3%	-0.6%
Cibola	8,834	8,044	790	8.9%	9,726	8,762	964	9.9%	-892	-718	-174	-9.2%	-8.2%	-18.0%
Colfax	6,006	5,591	415	6.9%	6,053	5,585	468	7.7%	-47	6	-53	-0.8%	0.1%	-11.3%
Curry	17,139	16,101	1,038	6.1%	17,400	16,347	1,053	6.1%	-261	-246	-15	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.4%
De Baca	929	880	49	5.3%	944	880	64	6.8%	-15	0	-15	-1.6%	0.0%	-23.4%
Eddy	19,589	18,419	1,170	6.0%	19,903	18,450	1,453	7.3%	-314	-31	-283	-1.6%	-0.2%	-19.5%
Grant	10,558	9,787	771	7.3%	10,971	10,044	927	8.4%	-413	-257	-156	-3.8%	-2.6%	-16.8%
Guadalupe	1,698	1,565	133	7.8%	1,710	1,526	184	10.8%	-12	39	-51	-0.7%	2.6%	-27.7%
Harding	338	296	42	12.4%	358	300	58	16.2%	-20	-4	-16	-5.6%	-1.3%	-27.6%
Hidalgo	2,825	2,664	161	5.7%	2,768	2,654	114	4.1%	57	10	47	2.1%	0.4%	41.2%
Lea	21,355	20,448	907	4.2%	22,140	20,927	1,213	5.5%	-785	-479	-306	-3.5%	-2.3%	-25.2%
Lincoln	6,406	6,065	341	5.3%	6,567	6,201	366	5.6%	-161	-136	-25	-2.5%	-2.2%	-6.8%
Luna	6,201	5,692	509	8.2%	6,285	5,766	519	8.3%	-84	-74	-10	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.9%
McKinley	18,529	16,988	1,541	8.3%	18,422	17,060	1,362	7.4%	107	-72	179	0.6%	-0.4%	13.1%
Mora	1,106	883	223	20.2%	1,168	907	261	22.3%	-62	-24	-38	-5.3%	-2.6%	-14.6%
Otero	18,785	17,550	1,235	6.6%	19,233	17,910	1,323	6.9%	-448	-360	-88	-2.3%	-2.0%	-6.7%
Quay	4,649	4,346	303	6.5%	4,689	4,430	259	5.5%	-40	-84	44	-0.9%	-1.9%	17.0%
Rio Arriba	13,090	11,746	1,344	10.3%	13,039	11,329	1,710	13.1%	51	417	-366	0.4%	3.7%	-21.4%
Roosevelt	8,103	7,836	267	3.3%	8,311	7,970	341	4.1%	-208	-134	-74	-2.5%	-1.7%	-21.7%
Sandoval	29,553	27,972	1,581	5.3%	28,571	26,853	1,718	6.0%	982	1,119	-137	3.4%	4.2%	-8.0%
San Juan	34,484	32,121	2,363	6.9%	34,567	31,966	2,601	7.5%	-83	155	-238	-0.2%	0.5%	-9.2%
San Miguel	9,463	8,685	778	8.2%	9,435	8,520	915	9.7%	28	165	-137	0.3%	1.9%	-15.0%
Sierra	2,748	2,621	127	4.6%	2,769	2,637	132	4.8%	-21	-16	-5	-0.8%	-0.6%	-3.8%
Socorro	5,912	5,539	373	6.3%	5,744	5,402	342	6.0%	168	137	31	2.9%	2.5%	9.1%
Taos	9,613	8,288	1,325	13.8%	9,529	8,138	1,391	14.6%	84	150	-66	0.9%	1.8%	-4.7%
Torrance	3,817	3,567	250	6.5%	3,820	3,514	306	8.0%	-3	53	-56	-0.1%	1.5%	-18.3%
Union	1,898	1,828	70	3.7%	2,053	1,958	95	4.6%	-155	-130	-25	-7.5%	-6.6%	-26.3%
Valencia	15,869	14,761	1,108	7.0%	15,515	14,271	1,244	8.0%	354	490	-136	2.3%	3.4%	-10.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	GEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	LEROY BACA	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401